

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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SWEDEN, especially, and also Norway and Denmark are noted for the fine, modern styling of their factories, schools, hospitals, theaters, and homes

Service May Start Soon On New Arctic Air Route

Scandinavians Pioneer Pathway Over the Polar Areas to Connect Our West Coast with Countries of Northern Europe

AN exciting new air route, over the polar regions at the top of the world, probably will be opened for regular passenger service to and from Europe this fall. A part of the route lies barely four hours in flying time to the south of the North Pole.

The service will be between Los Angeles, California, and Copenhagen, Denmark, with stops at Edmonton, Canada, and in western Greenland. The route will save about seven hours in flying time for west coast passengers, and they won't have to change planes in New York City as they do now.

Pioneer of the polar route is SAS, the Scandinavian Airlines System. It is owned by Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—the Scandinavian countries of northwestern Europe.

SAS made a number of test flights over the polar route during the past two years. The company is ready to start service now, but several technical agreements must be signed first with the U. S. and Canadian governments. For one thing, the U. S. wants an American airline to share the polar route with SAS. SAS is agreeable to

this, and believes that agreements can be worked out within the next three months. The passenger service may then get under way.

Pioneering is nothing new to the Scandinavians. They started developing airline routes nearly 35 years ago and today carry passengers and freight to and from all parts of the globe. In addition to the route between our west coast and Denmark, SAS is also developing another one directly over the North Pole between Norway and Japan. Experimental flights are being made, and within a year or so North Pole service may be available for travel between Europe and Asia.

Seeking out new routes around the world is an old habit for Europe's northern people. Scandinavian sailors—the Vikings—were exploring the world a thousand years ago. At one time, they controlled all the seas around Europe. Some Vikings reached Iceland and Greenland, and they probably visited the North American continent nearly 500 years before Columbus made his famous voyage. Scan-

(Concluded on page 6)

Our 'Top Secret' Agency Now to Be Investigated

The Hoover Commission Seeks Ways to Improve Work of Central Intelligence Agency

IN recent weeks, Uncle Sam's super-secret Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has been getting its share of headlines. On July 4, former President Herbert Hoover announced that a "task force" from his Government Reorganization Commission plans to make a study of the structure and administration of the CIA early this fall. The ex-President named General Mark Clark, commander of U. S. troops in the Far East until his retirement from the Army last year, to head the task force.

Mr. Hoover did not say what prompted his commission to undertake a study of the CIA or how the work would be carried out. The Hoover Commission, as it is popularly known, has been delegated by Congress to discover ways of modernizing the Executive Branch of our government. Its recommendations are then passed on to Congress.

General Clark told reporters that he supposed his job would be to find ways of improving the efficiency of the intelligence agency. He pointed out that the Hoover Commission had studied a number of government agencies and he assumed that the CIA was next on the list.

Many people wondered, though, if there was any connection between the proposed study of the CIA and Senator McCarthy's announcement that he planned to investigate the secret agency. During the recent Army-McCarthy hearings, the Wisconsin Senator charged that the CIA is infiltrated with communists and other subversives. He stated that his Senate investigating committee planned to look into the matter.

After Mr. Hoover's announcement, Senator McCarthy implied that he would delay his investigation. The Wisconsin Republican said he "was

glad to see" a study of the CIA by the Hoover Commission and that he would cooperate in every way he could with General Clark. McCarthy aides said, however, that the Senator had not given up his plans for investigating the CIA at a later date.

Meantime, Allen Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, branded Senator McCarthy's charges of communist infiltration as false. Dulles stated that he had written to the Senator many months before asking him to turn over any information he had regarding Reds in the CIA, but



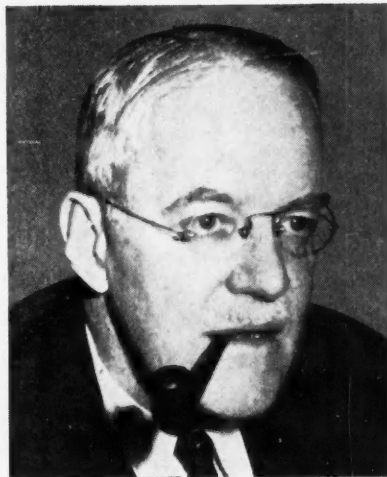
ARMY SIGNAL CORPS
GENERAL Mark Clark, CIA investigator

that the Wisconsin Republican had not replied to the letter. Mr. Dulles stated that he too welcomed a study of his agency by the Hoover Commission, but he expressed the belief that the publicity connected with an investigation of his agency by the McCarthy committee would seriously hurt the organization.

President Eisenhower, too, has made it clear that he is opposed to a public investigation of the CIA. The President believes that such an inquiry would destroy the effectiveness of the agency's work—most of which must be conducted in the utmost secrecy. Many observers speculated that if McCarthy went ahead with an investigation, there would be a head-on clash between the President and the Senator.

While a good many Americans agree with the President and Mr. Dulles that the efficiency of the CIA would be impaired by a public investigation, they also feel that a thorough study of the top-secret agency is needed. A large number of government officials have felt for a long time that there should be some kind of check on the operations of our intelligence organization. The *Washington Evening Star* said it this way:

(Concluded on page 2)



CIA Director, Allen Dulles

The CIA Investigation

(Concluded from page 1)

"As a government agency supported by public funds and, in a sense, representing the American people and an area of their interest in world affairs, the CIA should not be wholly and permanently removed from some form of inspection or cross-checking."

One of the officials who thinks that Congress should have more information about the workings of the CIA is Senator Mike Mansfield, Democrat from Montana. In March, Mr. Mansfield and 20 other members of the Senate drew up a resolution calling for a "watchdog" committee to check on the intelligence agency.

The resolution called for the establishment of a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence, consisting of five members of the Senate (to be chosen by the President of the Senate), and five members of the House (to be selected by the Speaker). The committee would make "continuing studies of the activities of the CIA and of problems relating to the gathering of intelligence affecting the national security . . ." The CIA would "keep the joint committee fully and currently informed with respect to its activities."

The Need to Know

Senator Mansfield says that, unless such a committee is set up, "we shall have no way of knowing whether we have a fine intelligence service or a very poor one." It seems altogether likely that the Mansfield resolution, or a similar one, may be proposed again in the near future. It is possible that General Clark's task force will recommend that just such a committee be set up to keep an eye on the CIA.

As the Richmond Times-Dispatch pointed out in a recent editorial, "By its very nature, CIA should not be subjected to a public probe. Yet it is necessary that CIA reveal more information to Congress and the people than it is revealing today . . . Now that the Hoover Commission is launching a study of the CIA, it appears probable that the setting up of this congressional committee (the one proposed by Senator Mansfield) will be recommended once more. Let us hope so. And let us hope, too, that the

investigatory 'task force' headed by General Clark will deal with the agency in all its wide ramifications."

All this brings us to the question, "What is the CIA, and what does it do?"

This agency acts as the eyes and ears of the Executive Branch of our government. Sometimes called the "Silent Service", it is the central clearing house for overseas intelligence information collected by the Departments of State and Defense, and of other government offices. The CIA also has a secret organization of its own for collecting facts on the activities of Russia and other nations.

The CIA is only seven years old. The idea of collecting information in many parts of the globe is a comparatively new one for Uncle Sam. During the Civil War some intelligence work was done, but few people put much stock in it. Later, the Army set up its own intelligence service, and the Navy had its own. Our military attachés in various countries gathered what information they could. But there was no central agency which sifted the information collected by the various groups.

At the outbreak of World War II, a new office was set up—the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). It was a special agency organized to carry out espionage and counter-espionage. It performed a number of brilliant undercover activities behind enemy lines in both Europe and Asia. Although OSS was disbanded at the end of the war, it left Uncle Sam with a number of well-trained intelligence officers.

In 1947 it was decided that the United States must have a permanent agency to coordinate all our intelligence activities under one head. So the Central Intelligence Agency was established.

Today the CIA works with intelligence groups in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Department of State, FBI, and Atomic Energy Commission. As one writer puts it, the CIA is an "information assembly line." Its director is appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate.

The organization and work of the Central Intelligence Agency is covered by a tight cloak of secrecy. Even the



MR. HOOVER has cause to be pleased with his choice of General Clark to investigate CIA. No serious political bickering is expected since both the CIA and Senator McCarthy, who had wanted to make the investigation, agree that General Clark is a good man for the job.

amount of money which it spends each year is a closely guarded secret. The number of people who work for CIA is also a secret. Guesses range from 8,000 to 30,000.

We do know, however, that the CIA has offices in 20 cities across the United States and in many lands around the globe. In Washington, D. C., the agency occupies more than 30 buildings in widely scattered parts of the city.

Check on Employees

Each person who is employed to work for CIA is carefully checked. If he is selected to do very special work, his family is also investigated. Agents are never told any more about their particular job than is absolutely necessary so if they are captured they will have fewer secrets in their possession. In all CIA offices, papers are carefully guarded. Even the trash is burned in special incinerators. Stenographers often remove the ribbons from their typewriters and lock them in the safe for the night. Every possible safeguard is taken to keep secret information from enemy hands.

Although the CIA has undercover agents at work in many parts of the globe, a big share of its workers carry out jobs that are not of the cloak-and-dagger variety. In fact, the agency is oftentimes compared to a huge research organization where information is sifted, sorted, and evaluated.

Many CIA workers spend their time going over bales of magazines, newspapers, and similar materials from other countries in search of information. They question immigrants, refugees, and travelers from other lands. One large group listens in on all overseas radio broadcasts to track down vital information.

The secret agency has its own language school where it offers instruction in 63 different tongues. It has special laboratories where it teaches people to read faster so that they can get through documents in record time. The CIA employs people of many professions—historians, economists, lawyers, journalists, and scientists. All these workers have the task of putting

bits of information together. After all the facts are evaluated, our top officials are then in a better position to decide questions on foreign policy.

At the head of this huge agency is Allen Dulles, who, like his brother, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, has been interested in foreign affairs throughout most of his lifetime. When Allen was only eight years old, he wrote a prize-winning essay on the Boer War between Britain and the Dutch settlers in South Africa.

Born 61 years ago in Watertown, New York, Dulles studied international affairs at Princeton. His first job took him to India as a teacher of English in a mission school. In 1916, Dulles returned home to enter the U. S. foreign service. That year, at the age of 23, he worked with other American undercover agents in an effort to break off Austria's partnership with our World War I enemy, Germany.

At the close of the conflict, Dulles stayed on in Europe for a while to help work out a peace settlement. He continued to serve the nation in diplomatic posts at home and abroad until 1926. Then he became a partner in a law firm specializing in international cases.

When World War II broke out, Uncle Sam called on a number of foreign affairs experts for special intelligence. Dulles was one of the first to be recruited for the new office which was set up at the time—the Office of Strategic Services.

About four years ago, Dulles became associated with CIA. Then, in January 1953, President Eisenhower named him chief of that agency.

It is likely that we shall hear a great deal more about the Central Intelligence Agency in the weeks ahead. Whatever action is taken in connection with this organization, it is generally agreed that, in the present-day world, this country needs a big intelligence agency to keep the government and armed forces informed about what unfriendly nations are doing. Without good intelligence information, we would be more likely to suffer a surprise attack.



THIS RUSSIAN MIG, a jet fighter plane, probably helped the Central Intelligence Agency to make a judgment on communist air power. The ship came into the hands of the U. S. Air Force in Korea. It was studied for performance and construction, and the details were put down in secret reports. The reports doubtless are among many others used by the CIA for a summary of Russian air strength.



COMMUNIST RUSSIA itself takes up huge areas in Europe and Asia. In addition, Russia has control over a number of other countries. The map shows Eastern Austria as under communist control. Actually, Austria has its own national, democratic government—but Russian troops occupy the eastern region. The Red troops could, at any time, interfere with actions of the Austrian government in this area—and have done so in the past on several occasions.

Russia

Land—People

DURING the nine years since World War II ended, Russia has been in the thick of every major world tug of war. Now, in the summer of 1954, she is continuing to lead the forces of communism around the globe. Besides the conflict in Indochina, which she has encouraged, she is behind the efforts of communists in many parts of the world.

One of the latest examples of how Russia is trying to spread communism is in Guatemala—much nearer to us than the war in Southeast Asia. For the past several years, communists in Guatemala held positions in the government and exercised great influence. The Guatemalan Reds have now been turned out of office, and an anti-communist government is in power. Even so, the danger remains that Reds will keep trying to win power in Latin America.

It is, therefore, important that we know the basic facts about the Soviet Union and its people. Let's take a good look at the country which is lined up against the United States and our allies in the free world.

THE LAND. Russia spreads over half of Europe and about a third of Asia. In all, the giant nation covers 8½ million square miles—an area as big as China, India, and the U. S. put together.

Nearly all of Russia lies farther north than the U. S. While our country is entirely south of the 49th parallel, four-fifths of Russia is north of the 50th parallel. Moscow is in the same latitude as Labrador.

Because it lies so far north, Russia is a cold land. Heavy snows fall dur-

ing the winter months. Temperatures may drop to 60 degrees below zero in Siberia. In the south, though, the winters are warm. The Crimea—near the Black Sea—has a climate much like that of California. Although summers are short in most other parts of the country, they are hot while they last. Temperatures of 100 are common in July.

Nearly all of Russia is a plain—divided into two parts by the Ural Mountains. The European plain, west of the mountains, is broken by hills. The Siberian plain—east of the Urals—is almost entirely flat. On Russia's southern border, between the Black and Caspian Seas, are the snow-clad Caucasus Mountains. In the southern part of Asiatic Russia are vast deserts. Frozen wastelands cover wide areas in the north.

RESOURCES. Nature has been more than generous to the Russians. Their country ranks with the U. S. in the variety and quantity of its minerals. From Russian mines come gold, aluminum ore, copper, lead, platinum, zinc, coal, iron, uranium, and oil. Russia has one-fourth of all the timber on earth. Some of the world's most beautiful furs come from her forest animals.

But the Soviet nation has no more farm land than we do, yet it has a larger population to feed. At least half of the country is unsuitable for crops. The north is too cold, and much of the south is too dry. In the middle section, a good deal of the soil is poor. The rich wheat belt, which produces good crops, is quite broad in the west but tapers to a narrow strip in the east.

PEOPLE. Russia's population has now passed the 207-million mark. She has more than 170 different nationalities within her borders, but 75 per cent of the population is composed of Slavic peoples.

Life is drab and grim for the average Russian. He is poorly fed, poorly

clothed, and poorly housed. A study made by the United Nations in 1949 gave the average yearly income per person in the Soviet Union as \$308. (For the same year, U. S. per capita income was \$1,450.) At the same time, high communist officials and top military men live in comfort and even luxury. There is no middle class; only two extremes—the rich and the poor.

All Russian youngsters are supposed to attend school for four years. In the cities the young people usually have an opportunity to go through the seventh grade. If a student wants to attend higher grades, his parents must pay tuition. Only the most fortunate can go to college.

FARMS. Some Russian peasants work for wages on government-owned farms. Most, however, work on collective farms. The government buys the produce of collective farms, paying prices set by itself—prices lower than those the produce would bring in a free market. The income from each collective farm is divided among the workers. Because each farm worker earns so little, the peasants are usually allowed to cultivate garden plots in their spare time. They may either sell or use the food from their gardens.

Wheat and sugar beets are the big crops. The farmers also grow large quantities of rye, flax, oats, potatoes, and barley. Sheep, hogs, cattle, horses, and poultry are raised, too. Tractors, harvesters, and other machinery are now used on Russian farms, but many farmers still do much of their work with horse-drawn implements or by hand.

INDUSTRIES. Soviet factories are turning out high-quality jet planes, tanks, and flying missiles. They are also manufacturing atomic weapons. But Russia is far behind us in turning out products which civilians need. Soviet plants aren't making nearly enough machinery for the farms, and

they are not beginning to produce enough cars, refrigerators, shoes, cloth, and washing machines for the people. While three-fourths of America's goods are items which people need in everyday life, three-fourths of Russia's goods are industrial equipment and weapons.

Most of the Soviet factories are in the European part of the country, but a number of plants have been moved behind the Ural Mountains, where they will be safer from attack in case of war.

TRANSPORTATION. Russia's vast size puts a heavy burden on her system of transportation, which is weak. Although the Soviet Union is three times as big as the U. S., we have more than three times as many miles of railroad tracks. Our 3 million miles of highways compare with only 500,000 in the Soviet Union. Rivers carry people and freight from one part of Russia to another.

GOVERNMENT. Although Russia pretends to be a democracy, it is really a dictatorship which maintains itself through terror. In theory, all power rests with an elected body called the Supreme Soviet. This body meets very seldom though, and then only to give its full approval to everything that has been done by the Council of Ministers. The Council is a cabinet headed by the Premier, Georgi Malenkov. He and other leaders of the Communist Party (12 men) run the big executive departments.

Since Russia is a communist country, practically all business is run by the state. Agriculture, manufacturing, commerce, mining, and transportation are managed by an army of government officials.

DEFENSE. Russia probably has nearly 3½ million men in her army. The Soviet air force is thought to have 20,000 airplanes—including a large number of modern jet fighters, and bombers. The Russians also have about 350 submarines.

The Story of the Week

Careful Boating

If you operate a motor boat during summer vacation, do so just as carefully as though you were driving a car on a crowded highway. There are now about 4,000,000 racing and family cruising outboards in use on our waterways, and the United States Coast Guard says that boating is now just about as dangerous as motoring. Carelessness on the waterways, as on the highways, is a major cause of accidents.

"The number of casualties involving motor boats," the Coast Guard says, "indicates that the waterways are plagued by the same type of reckless drivers that infest the highways."

The Coast Guard this year is appealing to motor boat operators this summer: (1) to be sure that their craft are properly equipped and run wisely; (2) to follow instructions on safe travel; (3) to report reckless drivers to the nearest Coast Guard unit, or to some other qualified official.

Next year, the Coast Guard plans to put on a national educational program to promote safety on the waterways. The program will be somewhat similar to highway safety campaigns. Both safe-boating practices and legal requirements for persons using motor boats will be taught through lectures, community discussions, literature, and motor motion pictures. The safety courses will be given in the various parts of the country where boating is most popular.

General Mark Clark

The name of General Mark Clark came up in the news with the announcement that he will head a commission to study the Central Intelligence Agency. General Clark will take leave of his job as head of The Citadel, a military school in South Carolina, to head the commission.

Mark Clark's has been an Army career almost from the day he was born in 1896. His father was a colonel, and young Mark's home was a series of Army camps until he entered West Point.

Clark graduated from West Point in 1917, and a year later he sailed for Europe. He saw extensive service in World War I, receiving a shrapnel wound and the Purple Heart.

Numerous duties, coupled with



LUCKY VACATIONER? Mamie Reynolds, daughter of former Senator Robert Reynolds, is riding burros at her North Carolina home this summer. Mamie's father recently bought a dozen of the sturdy animals.



THE SAYING is that everyone gets a second chance. The cartoonist here asks "what is the U. S. doing with its second chances" in foreign policy?

training at the Army's best schools, occupied the years between the First and Second World Wars. In 1942, Clark was named to head the Army ground forces in Europe. He trained the troops under him for the North African invasion, taking time out to make a spectacular and dangerous trip to Algiers to meet and map strategy with high French officers.

Due to these achievements, Clark was promoted to lieutenant general, making him the youngest three-star general in the Army. He also received the Distinguished Service Medal.

Clark was appointed commander of the United Nations troops in Korea in May, 1952. He served in this capacity for over a year, and retired from active service in October, 1953, after 40 years in the Army.

Ground Observers

The Ground Observer Corps recently celebrated its second anniversary. Its birthday coincided with an announcement that the Air Force plans to build 485 new radar posts to guard the North American continent. Even with the new posts, however, the Ground Observer Corps' 350,000 volunteers will continue to scan the skies for unidentified aircraft. This is necessary because of the limitations of radar, which is not effective against planes flying very low or extremely high.

The volunteer civilians of the Ground Observer Corps keep watch 24 hours a day, every day of the year. President Eisenhower and many high-ranking military officials have described their work as vital to sound

defense. The workers spot planes that cannot be picked up on radar screens. If the aircraft cannot be identified, fast jet interceptors take off to meet them and make sure that they are friendly.

Although the work of the skywatchers will be backed up in the future by a radar network across Canada, ships patrolling the nearby seas, and planes guarding the country's borders, more volunteers are being recruited. The Corps needs 150,000 additional persons, young and old, to provide adequate coverage of the nation's 16,000 observation posts.

Russian TV

A recent report describing television programs in Moscow gave Americans a picture of life in Russia's capital city. Moscow has only one TV station, which is not sufficient to serve the estimated 300,000 sets in the city and its suburbs. Plans have been made to add another station within the next two years.

Television is extremely popular with the citizens of Moscow. They wait in long lines to purchase sets, paying prices up to 600 dollars for receivers whose screens are quite small by our standards.

Russian TV does not produce its own original entertainment. There are no TV plays, no give-away shows, no newscasts.

For the most part, the programs originate elsewhere than in the studio, giving viewers a glimpse of other forms of entertainment. Thus, TV owners see plays televised from the theater stage, movies on the same day

they open at the picture houses, and the leading operas and ballets. Sports events are popular, and all the soccer games of the long season are televised from the stadium.

Russian TV is very popular in Moscow, even though it has a long way to go before it rivals American television in quality and quantity of programs.

Operation "Kinderlift"

In 1948 and 1949, the "Berlin airlift" by the United States Air Force fed the city of Berlin when it was blockaded by the Russians. A similar airlift recently occurred in West Berlin—but this time the cargo was children.

For the second year in a row, U. S. Air Force transports carried children from West Berlin to other parts of West Germany, where they will spend their summer vacations. The program is called the "Kinderlift", coming from the German word Kinder, meaning children.

The youngsters would normally spend their holidays in the countryside surrounding the city, but the region is now communist-controlled. Therefore, 60 flights by the Air Force carried about 1,400 children to various parts of Western Germany.

Some of the children will spend most of their six-week vacation in the homes of United States citizens in West Germany. Arrangements have been made for more than 500 of them to stay with U. S. Army and Air Force personnel stationed there.

The people of West Berlin are grateful to the United States for the "Kinderlift". Not only does it give their children a chance for a vacation away from the city, but it reminds them of the earlier airlift, when the Air Force kept their city alive.

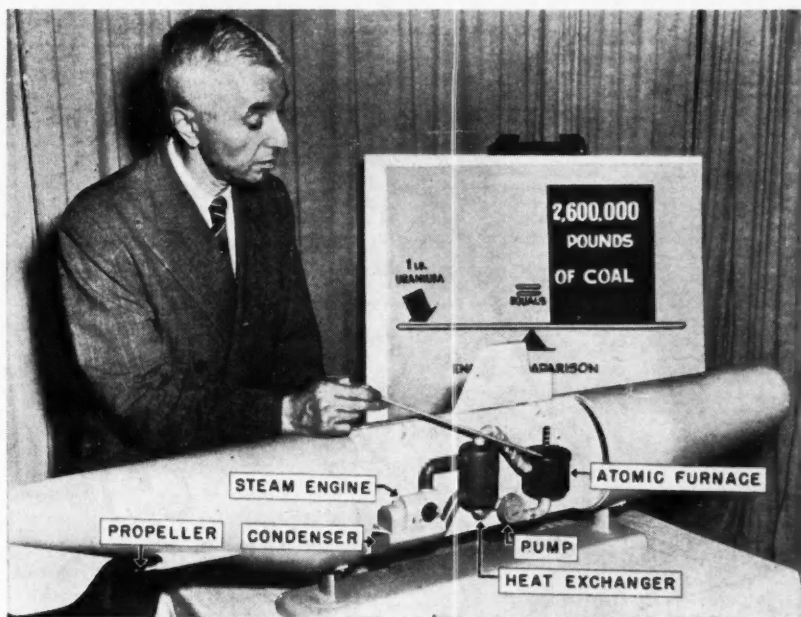
Atomic Submarine

The world's first atomic submarine will soon undergo rigid trials in Long Island Sound. The crew that will man the ship is winding up final training and getting ready to put to sea in the huge Nautilus.

The sailors have been learning to operate the atomic warship for almost three years. In the meantime, the



PRISONERS at a Connecticut State Prison farm are helping to watch the skies against the danger of enemy air attack. Prisoners, such as the one at right, work eight-hour shifts at the observation post. The two men at left are prison officials.



THE ATOMIC SUB (model shown) is ready for tests soon (see story)

ship's hull has been built and launched, and the atom plant that will furnish its power constructed. Now, the vessel is undergoing final examinations designed to make it certain of being ready for the tests it will face.

The initial trial runs will probably begin in the early fall. The Nautilus must meet and pass a series of tough requirements to be accepted by the Navy. On hand to observe the tests will be high officials and the men who supervised and helped build the vessel—among them Admiral Robert Carney, the top-ranking officer of the Navy.

Officials are awaiting the trials with great anticipation. If the Nautilus can perform the feats for which it is designed, it will be able to travel deeper, a farther distance, and faster under water than any other ship in the world.

Army Planners

The Army will soon begin a series of tests designed to find a new battlefield organization for atomic warfare. Two divisions—one infantry, the other armored—will be built along new lines to undergo trials beginning in the fall. They will be set up according to recommendations that Army staff officers have made after several years of study.

The Army planners have reached no fixed ideas about what the organization of the army division of the future should be. Nevertheless, they have come up with tentative proposals, several of which are as follows:

(1) The new division should be more mobile and flexible than at present. It must be able to disperse over a wide area at a moment's notice in order to decrease the effectiveness of an atom or hydrogen bomb attack.

(2) The divisions of the future will probably be larger than they are at present. The standard infantry division now calls for 17,500 men, but is usually quite a bit smaller than that. In order to attain the necessary self-sufficiency required under atomic attack, the division will probably grow in size and combat strength.

(3) In the future, there will be greater use of helicopters and cargo planes, enabling men and equipment to be rushed into battle more quickly than is now possible. Fast action will be necessary in any war in this age

of jet planes, atom and hydrogen bombs.

Want to Apply?

The Air Force has announced that it is ready to receive applications for entrance to its academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The academy will not be completed until some time in 1957. In the meantime, a temporary academy will be conducted at Lowry Air Force Base in Denver. The first class of 300 cadets will begin studies there in July, 1955. Boys who are interested in attending the Air Force Academy should apply soon. Competition for the limited number of openings will be stiff.

Of the 300 cadets who will make up the academy's first class, 255 will be chosen after examinations given to candidates nominated by members of Congress. Each Senator and Representative may name up to 10 boys to take the competitive examination. This procedure is the same as for the Army and Navy academies.

Young men must meet several requirements to be eligible for Congressional appointment. They must be unmarried, U. S. citizens, medically qualified for training, over 17 but under 22 (at the time they would enter the academy), and of good moral character. If you meet these qualifications and wish to apply to the academy, contact your senator or representative.

Further information may be obtained by writing to the Air Force Academy Appointment Branch, AFPT-5, Headquarters, USAF, Washington 25, D. C.

Public vs. Private

A controversy is currently raging in Congress over the issue of public versus private power. The battle was set off by a directive from President Eisenhower ordering the Atomic Energy Commission to purchase electric power from a private power company instead of from the Tennessee Valley Authority. The President's move is only one of a series he is making to turn over to private enterprises a number of business activities that the government has been carrying out.

Governmental agencies spend billions of dollars every year doing things from roasting coffee to building battleships. The administration now plans

to purchase many of these services from private industry.

This program of placing more reliance on private concerns is expected to pick up speed from this point on. The President is drawing up an order to require all federal departments to list operations that might be performed more economically by private concerns.

Progress has already been made in some areas. For instance, the government has sold its tin and rubber facilities, as well as a waterway concern, to private investors, and the armed forces have reduced their facilities for paint manufacturing.

Syngman Rhee

President Syngman Rhee of Korea arrives in Washington today to discuss the future of his divided nation. He will remain four or five days. Mr. Rhee is in this country at the invitation of President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles. They will discuss with him what steps to take in an effort to unify North and South Korea.

The meeting between Rhee and U. S. leaders was made necessary by the failure of the Geneva conference to bring about the unification of Korea. President Eisenhower promised Rhee before the conference opened that he would discuss what action to follow in Korea if the conference failed to produce favorable results.

Mr. Rhee has opposed attempts to unify Korea by diplomatic negotiation. On a number of occasions, he has threatened to order his 20 U. S.-armed divisions to march against the communists in North Korea. His tone has been milder in recent weeks, but Rhee still is seeking to reunite North and South Korea. President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles will seek a peaceful means of unifying Korea that will satisfy Rhee.

Race in Congress

Congress is rushing to pass on several key issues in time for its scheduled July 31 adjournment. The legislators set their sights on beginning their vacation by the end of July several months ago. Many of them desire to get home as early as possible to begin campaigning for the November elections.

It appears likely, however, that the adjournment date might have to be pushed back. Several important items are before Congress, and it must act on them before it can call its work done.

Alphabetically, the list starts with atom. Congress must pass on the administration's proposed revision of the country's laws governing atomic energy. The biggest issues to be solved under this heading are private versus public development of atomic energy and whether or not to have a greater exchange of atomic information with our allies.

At the opposite end of the alphabet is taxes. The 1½ billion dollar tax reduction bill is in a House-Senate conference. This group must settle a great many details on which the House and Senate tax bills differ.

In between these two issues are such matters as the 3 billion dollar foreign aid bill. The legislators must decide what action to take to try to persuade France and Italy to ratify the European Defense Community treaty.

The other major legislation to be considered before closing time is the farm policy bill. The administration desires a flexible price support program for farm products, but is opposed by those senators and congressmen who prefer a rigid support program.

Good News from Iran

Iran recently moved a step closer to cooperation with the Western defense bloc, rejecting a Soviet bid for closer friendship. The important oil-producing country ignored a Russian protest against its seeking to join military pacts with nations of the free world. The protest stated that, if Iran joins a pact it is seeking with Turkey and Pakistan, it will be violating a 1927 friendship treaty with the Soviet Union.

The Iranian government answered the Russian protest by asserting that it is free to join any alliances that will safeguard the nation's independence. Some government leaders are known to favor closer association with the anti-communist nations. However, they do not plan more decisively until a settlement of the country's oil problem is achieved.



WILL RED CHINA'S RED MAGNET draw all southeast Asia to communism?

Arctic Air Route

(Concluded from page 1)

dinavians today still go by ship to all parts of the globe. They operate fleets of passenger and freight ships that are among the world's finest.

Neighbors, geographically, the Scandinavians are closely related in a number of ways. Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes are of similar racial heritage, and, in general, look very much alike. They speak similar languages. Although accents differ and the spelling of some words varies in the three languages, the Scandinavians understand one another rather easily.

Sweden, Denmark, and Norway maintain close economic ties. Being small, with a total population of less than 15,000,000, the countries find that close cooperation makes it easier for them to compete for business in world markets.

The Scandinavian Airlines System is a good example of cooperation among these lands. By pooling their resources, the Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes have been able to build a world-wide service. It is doubtful that any one of the three nations, working alone, could have built up an organization as big as SAS.

Political ties are very close in Scandinavia. Sweden, Norway, and Denmark were united in a single and powerful empire in the 14th and 15th centuries. Although each is now a separate nation, the three confer often on common political problems.

A king is nominal head of state in each of the three Scandinavian nations, but the governments are democratic. A prime minister is the chief executive in each country, and each has an elected legislature. The Socialist Party is powerful in Scandinavia, but more conservative parties also exercise a great deal of influence. Red parties exist, but the large majority of Scandinavians are against communism.

While they work together in many fields, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark do sometimes disagree. One of the major disagreements at present is over foreign policy and military defense, and this disagreement is of some importance to the United States.

During World War I, the Scandinavian countries adopted a policy of neutrality—of not taking sides in the conflict and of maintaining diplomatic and commercial relations with all the fighting nations. The policy worked. Scandinavia was able to keep out of the fighting.

At the start of World War II in 1939, the Scandinavian countries again announced that they wanted to keep out of the fighting and that they would continue to maintain their policy of neutrality. Despite this declaration, Nazi Germany ignored the declaration and, in 1940, occupied Denmark and Norway. Only Sweden managed to maintain her independence during the war.

Norway and Denmark decided, when the fighting ended and the Germans had been driven out of the northern lands, that neutrality was no longer a workable policy. As danger from communist Russia increased in the postwar years, Norway and Denmark cast their lot with other western nations. They joined NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for defense against communist attack, and thus became an ally of the United States.

Sweden, in contrast, still follows the



NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK usually are looked upon as the Scandinavian countries—because the peoples are of similar race and speak a similar language. Often, Finland also is called Scandinavia. So are Iceland, once under Danish rule, and Denmark's Faeroe Islands. Geographically, only Sweden and Norway are Scandinavian—for they alone occupy the Scandinavian peninsula in northwestern Europe. The region is one of the richest in Europe.

neutrality policy. The Swedish government holds that it cannot join any military alliance such as NATO—because Sweden does not wish to take sides in a power struggle between the western nations and Russia.

Although she is not a member of NATO, Sweden is friendly with the United States and the free countries of western Europe. Sweden recognizes the danger of attack by Russia, and is building strong military defenses. Despite the policy of neutrality, many Swedes feel that they will be drawn in if Russia starts a war—and they expect to fight on the side of the western democracies.

Alike as they are in many ways, the Scandinavian countries also differ from one another in some respects. Norway is mostly mountainous, for example, while Denmark is mostly flat. The following sketches give some idea of the differences:

Sweden is the biggest and richest Scandinavian land. The Swedish standard of living is one of the highest in the world. Population is a little more than 7 million. With about 173,000 square miles, Sweden is somewhat larger than Oregon and Michigan together.

More than half of Sweden is forested. The country makes almost every kind of wood product—from matches, scratch pads, and stationery to furniture and houses. Sweden mines some of the finest iron ore in the world, and is Scandinavia's leading manufacturer. Products include ships, steel, motors, electrical machinery, fine knives and scissors, and glassware.

Sweden grows most of the food she needs on her own farms. Crops in-

clude wheat, sugar beets, and vegetables. Cattle are raised, too. Modern machinery is used on many farms, but horses are still popular for field work in some parts of the country.

Norway is a long, narrow land with an area of 125,000 square miles. It is about the same size as New Mexico. Population is a little more than 3 million.

Norway touches Sweden, Finland, and Russia. To the west, north, and south, Norway looks out to sea. The coastline twists in and out to give the country more than 12,000 miles of water frontage and hundreds of harbors.

Farming is a leading occupation. Crops are similar to those of Sweden. Norway does not grow all the food she needs, however, and must buy grain and other foodstuffs from larger nations.

The Scandinavians are noted as seamen and fishermen, but the Norwegians stand out in this respect. Even the farmers along the coasts go out and fish in the long summer evenings. Norwegians catch at least one-fourth of all the fish taken from European seas each year. Norwegian sardines and herrings are sold to many countries, including the U. S. Norway's fleet of cargo ships is usually ranked as the third largest in the world.

About a fourth of Norway is forested. Norway uses wood from the forests as lumber for houses, in making furniture, and in the manufacture of paper and rayon textiles.

Denmark is the home of a little more than 4 million people. The country's area is 16,575 square miles—about

half the size of Maine. Denmark is made up of a large peninsula and 500 islands. Many of the islands are mere dots in the sea, and only about 100 are inhabited. The Danish peninsula is called Jutland. It borders Germany on the south.

Denmark is the leading farming country of Scandinavia. More than a fourth of the Danes are farmers. Their bacon, ham, butter, eggs, and cheese are world famous. England, France, and Germany buy most of the farm products, but Danish hams and cheeses are sold in the United States.

Denmark's modern sterling silver knives, forks, and spoons are among the world's finest. The shipbuilding industry is important there, as it is in Norway and Sweden.

The three Scandinavian nations all have fine schools. Almost all of the northlanders go to grade school. Many go to college, and still more go to night schools. Scandinavians read more books than do the people of most other countries.

All Scandinavians are fond of sports. They especially enjoy swimming and boating in the summer, and they like to go on bicycle trips. Bicycling, in fact, is a favorite way of getting around.

Skiing and bobsledding are popular during the winter—except in Denmark, which usually doesn't get enough snow.

Housing in all the Scandinavian countries is good, and much of it is of the latest modern design. Farm homes, city apartments, street cars, department stores, and movie houses in all these lands are very much the same as in our country.

Don't Be Soft!

By Walter E. Myer

ARE you a "softie"? Do you shrink from pain and from difficulties of all kinds? Your answer to that question will, of course, be in the negative. No one likes to think that he is a coward, that he lacks courage, or that he is a tenderfoot. And few people are wholly lacking in courage or in toughness of fiber.

Many, however, are weak in certain aspects of their lives. One may be physically strong and courageous. He may be athletic and may boast a fine muscular development. He may not be afraid to face difficulty and even danger in sports or other walks of life, yet when it comes to mental exertion he may be a coward.

Many individuals are mentally soft. Their flabbiness of mind comes to light in their reading. They will read a book or a magazine if it is easy and entertaining. They like their reading especially well if it is dotted with pictures. They will read if they can do it in a hurry, but they will not settle down to serious and thought-provoking reading.

There are many papers and magazines and books which appeal to superficial readers. Such literature fairly screams out from the bookshelves and the magazine stands and the paper racks. There are papers and magazines which are "snappy" and highly entertaining, with headlines or titles which catch the eye.

Literature of this kind serves certain purposes. It may appeal to people who cannot read anything else. The trouble is that it discourages a kind of reading which the best qualified young people can do and which anyone must do if he is ever to develop power and leadership.

It is important that we find pleasure and entertainment in life. It is well to read stories or articles which are entertaining, but there are subjects which we need to understand if we are ever to get any place in life, and these cannot be read without effort. The tough-minded individual, the one who is strong and hardy and courageous, has sufficient will power and determination and stamina to tackle such reading and to go through with it. The flabby-minded "softie" shrinks from reading which does not promise him immediate entertainment. In which class do you honestly think you belong?

When you have learned to read, you have acquired a tool by the use of which you may unlock the wisdom of the ages. But you may also uncover trivialities through the use of this tool. How much reading is worth to you depends entirely upon the purposes to which the tool is put.

The next time you pick up a daily newspaper, do not confine your attention solely to the headlines, spectacular stories, and lighter features. Also read the editorial page and serious columns on public problems. At first it may seem heavy going, but if you stick to it, you will find that your effort will pay big dividends in increased knowledge and understanding.



Walter E. Myer



THESE PORTRAIT HEADS are at least 350 and possibly 650 years old. They were carved by ancient Indians in Peru. The heads are part of a 1,500-piece exhibit of Peruvian art on exhibit at the Art Institute of Chicago.

Science in the News

The Gulf Oil Corporation has developed a "magic eye" which keeps track of the quality of petroleum passing through its pipelines. The device consists of two electrodes fastened to the inside of the pipe. An instrument shows variations in the electrical properties of the fluid as it passes through the pipeline, and records these variations on a clock-driven chart.

Gulf says the instrument provides the most accurate continuous check on the flow of oil products ever achieved. The gadget is said to be so sensitive that it can detect the slightest variations in the properties of petroleum products. The "magic eye" will soon be used in all Gulf pipelines.

Trips to the dentist won't be feared so much if a new kind of drill becomes standard equipment in dental offices. The drill, which has been named a Cavitron, is not only painless—it is even soothing. That is the report of some of the patients upon which the tool has been tested.

Instead of rotating, the Cavitron works something like a miniature riveting machine. The cutting end of the tool vibrates 29,000 times a second. In drilling with it, the dentist uses a special liquid which contains abrasive materials. A drop of the liquid is put on the tooth and then the tool goes to work. It digs down to a depth of about one-thousandth of an inch—which is about a third as thick as a human hair.

The Cavitron will cut only hard surfaces, such as teeth, and will not hurt delicate tissues of the gums or mouth. Soft surfaces give in to the vibrations of the tool without being cut, while hard surfaces are scooped out by its fast pounding action.

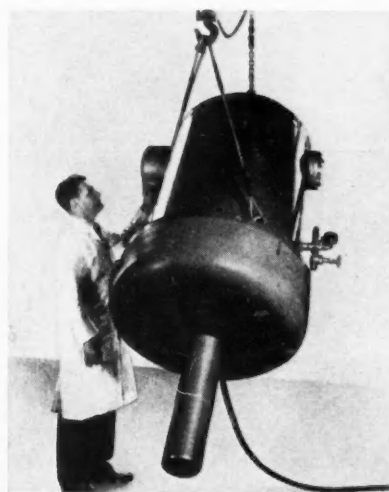
Research on the new tool was carried out by scientists at Columbia University's School of Dental and Oral Surgery, Naval medical research centers, and other schools. A company is manufacturing a few tools now for more trials by other dental schools and researchers. More investigations will be needed before the tool's developers believe that it can be made avail-

able to all dentists who are interested.

If the new drill is adopted for general use, dentistry will have made one of its most important advances in around 50 years. Dental chairs have been modernized and look sleek—but there has been little change in the noisy, sometimes painful method of drilling teeth most of us know today.

The Navy's ships are ready for an atomic war if a global conflict should come. The vessels have a built-in sprinkler system which can wash down the entire ship if it is being bombarded by dangerous radioactive dust. Water from the sea is used to give the ship a bath.

The Navy's system for preventing its ships from becoming dangerously radioactive was given an unexpected tryout last spring, when Uncle Sam made Pacific tests of nuclear weapons. Because atomic particles fell over a wider area than had been expected, the new washdown system had to be used on a number of vessels engaged in the tests.



THIS MIGHTY X-ray generator produces a million volts. It can penetrate steel for a depth of five inches and make possible X-ray pictures. Manufacturers are the High Voltage Engineering Company of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The machine is used in the steel industry for the study of the quality of metal castings.

Study Guide

Central Intelligence Agency

1. Describe the work of the CIA.
2. What does General Clark plan to accomplish by investigating this agency?
3. Explain Senator McCarthy's position toward the CIA study that General Clark is to direct.
4. Why was Allen Dulles opposed to a McCarthy investigation?
5. What is the "watchdog" committee plan suggested to Congress?
6. Outline briefly the history of U. S. intelligence services since the Civil War.
7. How is the CIA director chosen?
8. Give some of Allen Dulles' qualifications for his job.

Discussion

1. Do you think Congress should have more information about CIA than it now has—or less? Why?
2. Do you favor a McCarthy investigation of CIA? What are your reasons?

Scandinavia

1. What advantages will an Arctic air route between the west coast and Europe offer to travelers?
2. Tell something about the racial ties and similarities among the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians.
3. Explain the reasons for close economic ties among the three Scandinavian countries.
4. How do the Scandinavians get along politically?
5. In what way do the Scandinavians differ over foreign policy, especially over the question of military alliances?
6. Briefly tell something about the population, area, and major products of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.
7. What are favorite Scandinavian sports?

Discussion

1. Do you think Sweden is justified in clinging to her policy of neutrality, or should she join NATO as an ally of other free European nations and of the U. S.? Give reasons to support your viewpoint.
2. Would it be worth while, at least from the standpoint of prestige, for a U. S. airline to fly the new Arctic route along with the Scandinavian airline? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. Briefly list Russia's chief natural resources.
2. How does the life of the average Russian compare with that of a person living in the United States?
3. Why is the production of food a greater problem in Russia than it is in the U. S.? What is so unusual about the way farming is carried out in Russia?
4. How does the output of U. S. industries differ from that of Russian factories?
5. Tell something about the dangers of boating and the Coast Guard's plan for a safety campaign.
6. Why is the Ground Observer Corps looked upon as of great importance in the U. S. defense system?
7. How does television in Russia compare with that in the U. S.?
8. What is the purpose of the visit to this country by President Syngman Rhee of South Korea?
9. Tell something about the U. S. Army's plan to build a new type of division for atomic warfare.
10. What are requirements for entrance into the Air Force's new academy?
11. How is the federal government attempting to turn over to private enterprises a number of business activities now being carried on by public agencies?

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"We Tell Russia Too Much," an interview with Allen W. Dulles. *U. S. News & World Report*, March 19, 1954.

Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"The UN Is Dying," by Carlos P. Romulo, former president of the United Nations General Assembly, *Colliers*.

The United Nations is dying. It is high time we faced up to that fact and tried to prevent this tragedy for the nations of the free world.

Who is to blame? The Russians? No. Undoubtedly they would be delighted to dance on the UN's grave. But the heart-sickening truth is that the UN's destruction is being brought on by the free world. We are steadily sapping the UN's strength by bypassing it, by cutting away at its political prestige, and by deliberately failing to tap its mine of potential power.

In short, members of the UN are more and more taking the great political issues outside the framework of the organization, making the UN little more than a debating society.

Another dangerous symptom is the waning of public interest in the UN—especially in the United States, whose popular support is vital for the organization.

There are many reasons why the UN should not be allowed to die:

This organization proved in Korea that it could and would rally to the defense of a victim of aggression. The Reds were shown that any time they went off on a military adventure they would be confronted by the united opposition of most of the free world.

Kill the UN and you kill the last organization where the two sides in the world maintain the daily diplomatic and political contact which itself is a force for peace.

Kill the UN and you remove the last chance that the transition from colonialism to self-rule—one of the world's critical problems—will be peaceful and sane, instead of bloody.

Kill the UN and you increase tremendously the chances that man will one day wipe himself off the face of the earth.

The grim fact is that the UN is in a state of coma, and there isn't much time left to revive it. Take a close

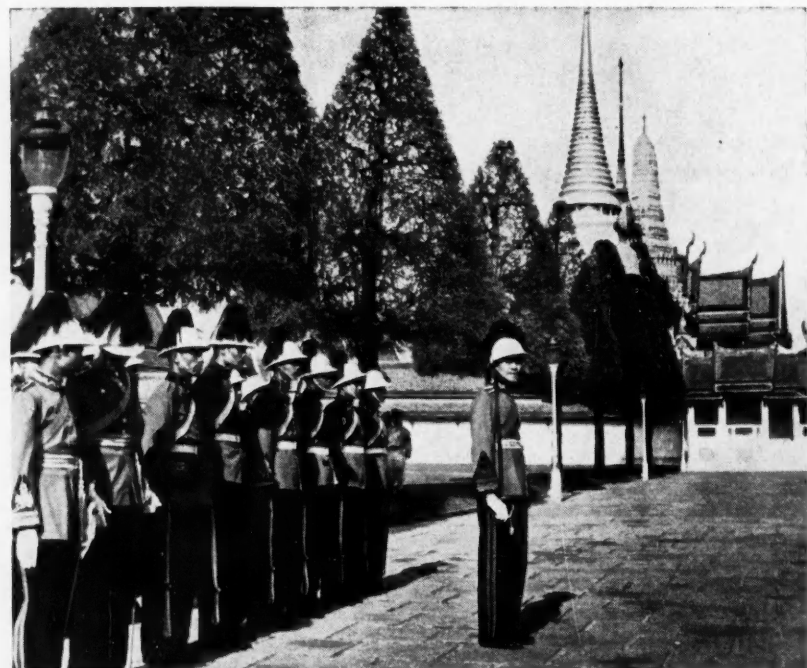


CARLOS ROMULO of the Philippines, former president of the UN General Assembly, says that the UN will cease to exist—unless the U. S. and other nations give new, strong support to the world organization.

look at the patient's chart. Study what's been happening over the last few years: walkouts, boycotts, outright neglect of the UN, defiance of its resolutions.

There are many steps the free countries can take if they recognize that it is to their self interest to have a healthy United Nations. Build up the UN's military power for use in emergency. The Western powers must adopt a policy of steering political problems through the UN, even if it hurts.

There must be closer relations between top-rank UN officials and high-level diplomats of the member nations—if only to ensure that the UN as a political organization is kept. The top leaders of the big free nations, Eisenhower and Churchill, should be talking to Malenkov at the United Nations Security Council. There should be important UN meetings in parts of the world other than the United States so that people everywhere can get to know this agency first hand. Perhaps then, many of the misunderstandings which have caused opposition to the United Nations will be cleared up.



ROYAL GUARDS who serve King Rama of Thailand. The Asiatic country supports the U. S. in the struggle against communism. An editorial on this page takes up the question: Will the U. S. fight, if necessary, to defend Thailand?

"Thais Base Future on Ties with U. S.," by Keyes Beech, *Chicago Daily News Service*.

Unlike belligerently neutral Indonesia and Burma, Thailand is openly, frankly and unashamedly pro-American. Thailand was the only Southeast Asian country—and the only Asian country except the Philippines—to send troops to Korea to fight the Communists. It has consistently supported the United States in the United Nations. Alone among the Asian nations, Thailand has leaped to indorse America's proposal for a Southeast Asian defense pact.

Moreover, Thailand has asked the United Nations to send observers there to watch for violations of its border by communist troops fighting against French Union forces next door in Indochina.

In short, Thailand has done everything possible to align itself with the United States and to combat Asian communism. Being so distant from the United States and surrounded by communist-fomented revolution, not to mention the nearness of Red China, Thailand seems to have stuck its neck out.

If the communists do invade Thailand, what will America do about it? The Thais are betting the Americans will be fighting alongside them. In that event, they'll fight well. Without American help, there probably wouldn't be much of a fight.

"Six Easy Ways of Losing to Communism," an editorial, *The Saturday Review*.

There is a much easier and cheaper way to lose to world communism than by military defeat. All we have to do is to concentrate so hard on what we hate that we forget what we are trying to protect. In fact, there are six simple ways to get us quickly to where we say we don't want to go:

1. *We can all act like third-rate political party hacks.* We can take the position that it is more important to cripple our political opponent before the next election than it is to safeguard the system by which free elections are possible.

2. *We can be cowards.* We can flee from the things we believe in because we fear that someone may attack us

unfairly if we put our beliefs to work.

3. *We can keep good people out of government.* Our young people can be convinced that those of them who are foolish enough to go into government service can expect low income and high abuse.

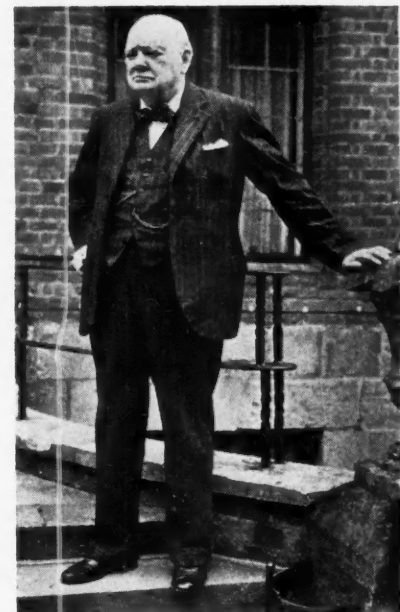
4. *We can cut ourselves off from the majority of the world's peoples.*

5. *We can continue to run a weak second to Soviet propaganda activities in many parts of the world.*

6. *We can make anti-intellectualism the national pastime.* We can take the position that anyone who believes in books or who is interested in serious books is a dangerous fellow. We can try to immunize ourselves against ideas at a time when ideas will determine the future.

"Coexistence," an editorial, *Washington Post and Times Herald*.

The current emphasis on "peaceful coexistence" might lead to the supposition that it is a new policy which Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden have been trying to impose on the United States. Actually, it is the basic policy pursued by the United States, Britain, and other



BRITISH PRIME MINISTER Churchill's theory of getting along with Russia is not new (see digest)

free nations since the close of the Second World War.

Coexistence, as it is understood on this side of the Iron Curtain, means that the free world will not seek to destroy communism or communist regimes by force of arms. In other words, there will be no preventive war and no aggression on the part of the free world coalition. Coexistence might be said to mean that there will be peace so long as the Kremlin and its allies do not further encroach upon the rights of free peoples.

Prime Minister Churchill is more hopeful than President Eisenhower that communist aggressiveness will now be curtailed. But both are in agreement that there shall be no appeasement, that the armed defenses must be maintained at a high level of effectiveness, and that regional defense arrangements should be improved both in Europe and in Southeast Asia. Both see that coexistence with untrustworthy nations must be accompanied by vigilance and unity.